LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 11 November 1999

John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
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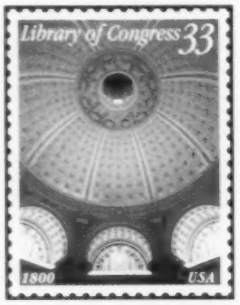
2000
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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On the Cover: Artwork from "Let's Get Together," Geoffrey O'Hara, words by John W. Bratton. Sheet music cover (ca. 1940), written before the United States became involved in World War II. From the new exhibition, "John Bull and Uncle Sam."

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Papa Hemingway

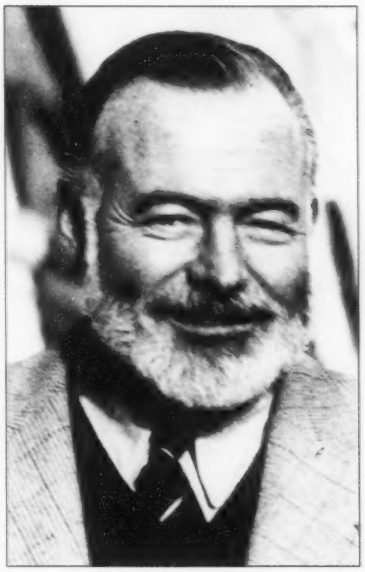
Major Hemingway Collection Donated to Library

The Library on Oct. 27 announced the donation of a major private collection of original manuscripts, letters, photographs, recordings and films of Ernest Hemingway.

The collection was donated by A.E. Hotchner, author of the memoir *Papa Hemingway.* John Hemingway, the author's eldest son, also presented to the Library the "first copy" of his father's first book, *Three Stories and Ten Poems* (Paris, 1923), which is inscribed to his mother, Hadley, Hemingway's first wife.

The Hotchner collection includes seven unpublished letters from Hemingway (1899-1961) to Mr. Hotchner, typed and handwritten on thin paper, mostly from Cuba, with the handsome red Hemingway letterhead from his *Finca Vigia* (farm) near Havana. Photocopies of approximately 150 other letters showing the 1948-1961 correspondence between Hemingway and Mr. Hotchner also are included in the collection. Other papers donated include two different drafts of Hemingway's last work, *The Dangerous Summer* (published in 1985) in typescript and a photocopy of the manuscript of "The Sea" (published posthumously by Mary Hemingway with different editing as *Islands in the Stream)* showing the author's original rewrites on a work he did not want published. There are also typescripts and copies of several short poems and six unpublished articles and stories. Hemingway recites one of the poems, "To Mary," on a sound recording in the collection.

Some 300 photographs document Mr. Hotchner's friendship and travels with Hemingway. Some illustrate their trip revisiting locales and personalities involved in *For Whom the Bell Tolls.* Many are portraits of Hemingway, such as the original, signed image for his high school yearbook and a portrait popularized in *Life* magazine. There are pictures of the two friends hunting together, as well as one of Mr. Hotchner dressed as a matador when Hemingway, as a prank, coerced him into actually participating in a major bullfight. Also included are pictures of Hemingway and his fourth and last wife, Mary.



A.E. Hotchner

Ernest Hemingway, 1950

As much as he liked to write letters, Hemingway hated to record his voice or image, making the audio-visual gifts in the collection quite rare. Magnetic tapes reveal Hemingway talking about writing in Spain during its civil war, about his hotel being hit with shells, about rolling his writing up in the mattress to protect it during the day. Fifteen spools of wire recordings (popular in the 1940s-1950s) of Hemingway's voice are also included in the donation. The wire recordings look like spools of silver fishing wire, but have magnetized sound. One box is labeled "for men only." They are said to include a recitation of his Nobel Prize speech (which he did not deliver in Sweden) and readings of newly written works. Mr. Hotchner recalls that one reel has Hemingway saying, "And here's what I wrote this morning."

Home movies, which were on three reels of silent, color 16mm motion picture film, show a handsome, healthy Hemingway (1950s) fishing for marlin from his favorite boat, *Pilar,* driving through Cuba, talking with wife Mary in front of their home there *(Finca Vigia, San Francisco De Paula),* playing with Black Dog, and kissing some of his beloved cats. There is also a brief view of the older Hemingways near a snowy home, probably in Ketchum, Idaho.

Dr. Billington said of the donation, "This personal collection provides an intimate insight into the life and mind of one of the 20th century's great literary figures. The Library of Congress is deeply grateful to Mr. Hotchner for his generous gift. Next year the Library will celebrate its 200th birthday and its role in preserving the mint record of American creativity. It is particularly appropriate to have these materials about one of the great creative Americans of our time in this centennial year of Hemingway's birth. This is a very special Bicentennial gift to the national collection and to the nation."

A.E. Hotchner was a close friend of the Hemingways during the last 14 years of the novelist's life. As a young writer, in the spring of 1948, he went to Cuba on a magazine assignment to persuade Hemingway to write an article on the future of literature. That meeting led to a series of adventures and travels with the author, which are described in Hotchner's *Papa Hemingway.* In between their escapades together in New York City, Ketchum, Cuba, Mexico, Gibraltar, Africa and all over Europe, the two corresponded. Mr. Hotchner has described Hemingway's letters as "informal, intimate and revelatory." They "throb with a life force that was singularly Hemingway's, and they offer an insight into his special world."

Novelist and dramatist A.E. Hotchner, 79, adapted some of Hemingway's works for television. He and actor Paul Newman are partners in "Newman's Own" food products, whose net profits are donated to charities. He recently directed a charity

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BICENTENNIAL CORNER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1800-2000

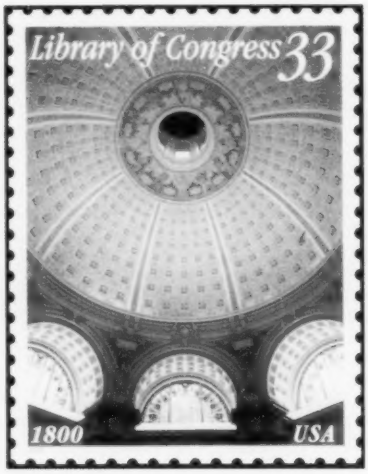
Commemorative Issue

Bicentennial Stamp Design Unveiled

The design for the Library of Congress Bicentennial commemorative stamp was unveiled on Oct. 14 by the United States Postal Service.

"All of us at the Library of Congress are pleased that our 200th birthday will be commemorated as part of the nation's 2000 stamp program," said Dr. Billington.

The Library's Bicentennial commemorative stamp was selected for inclusion in the 2000 stamp program from more than 40,000 suggestions for stamps received by the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, a group of independent citizens appointed by the Postmaster General. Ethel Kessler, known for her work as the designer of the breast cancer stamp, designed the Library's stamp, which features a photograph by Michael Freeman of the interior dome and several of the arched windows in the Main Reading Room in the 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building.



Jim Higgins

Director of Congressional Relations Geraldine Otremba; John Cole, director of the Center for the Book; Deputy Librarian Donald Scott; Ethel Kessler, the stamp's designer; Dr. Billington, Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins; Roberta Stevens, Bicentennial program manager; and Public Affairs Officer Jill Brett stand on the balcony of the Main Reading Room, whose dome is seen in the Library of Congress commemorative stamp.

The stamp will be issued on the Library's Bicentennial date, April 24, 2000, during a ceremony to be held in the Jefferson Building in Washington, D.C. Second-day issue events are planned in libraries throughout the nation in keeping with the Library's goal of celebrating America's libraries during its Bicentennial year with a theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty." ◆

Watch It on the Web

C-SPAN 'American Presidents' Video on Library Site

The Library has made available on its Web site a series of video segments from "American Presidents: Life Portraits," produced by the C-SPAN public service cable network.

From the launch of "American Presidents: Life Portraits" on March 15, 1999, C-SPAN has relied on the Library of Congress for guest experts and documentary materials. The series includes interviews with Library curators and makes extensive use of the Library's manuscript collections, which include the papers of 23 presidents.

Video segments on George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James Polk, Millard Filmore, James Garfield, Chester Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley and Woodrow Wilson are currently available through the Library's Web site. New segments will go on-line at **www.loc.gov/loc/cyberlc** as they are produced and aired by C-SPAN.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS
Life Portraits

In November, Dr. Billington will lead C-SPAN on a tour of the stacks of the Library's Manuscript Division. This is a rare opportunity to see original presidential letters, diaries, speeches and other official documents. Phone lines will be open for viewers to talk with the Librarian and his team of presidential experts. For more information on this special program, see the Library's regularly updated Web site, "The Library Today," at **www.loc.gov/today**. ◆

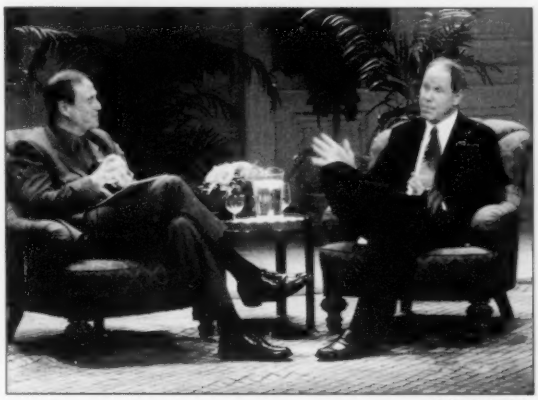
CEO of the Happiest Place on Earth

Michael Eisner Interviewed for Posterity

BY KATHLEEN CASSEDY

Michael Eisner, chairman and CEO of the Walt Disney Co., never saw a Disney film until he was a grown man.

Yet, for the past 15 years, he has guided one of America's most cherished institutions into becoming one of the most profitable media companies in the world. As the first guest in a series of conversations with *Parade* magazine Editor Walter Anderson, Mr. Eisner shared his own defining experiences and how they have influenced his career.



Fisher Photography

***Parade* Editor Walter Anderson interviewed Disney CEO Michael Eisner at the Library Oct. 5.**

Dr. Billington, who introduced the Oct. 5 program, noted that the Library contains a comprehensive record of the creative achievement of the Disney Co., beginning with the original copyright drawing for Mickey Mouse.

The interview was part of a series, "It's About Time," which was developed by Mr. Anderson and supported by the Library of Congress. The goal is to create a record that will give viewers in the future a sense of America at the turn of the millennium, which will be preserved and made available by the Library. The series was launched on May 4 at the New School University in New York City with Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel. Subsequent interviewees have included former U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley and Marian Wright-Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund. Additional interviews with major government leaders are now being scheduled for next spring.

Mr. Anderson's questions explored Mr. Eisner's childhood influences, creative development and leadership throughout his career. Mr. Eisner, 57, grew up in New York City, where his affluent childhood was "relatively normal," he said, except that he was required to spend twice as much time reading as watching television. Disney film classics, such as "Cinderella" or "Snow White," were not part of his youth, as they were for others of his generation. Not until he became a new father, did Mr. Eisner see his first Disney film, "Pinocchio," with his son. (At the time, he was running children's programming at the ABC network.) As a college student, Mr. Eisner's predilection for producing entertainment appeared in the form of plays for a history thesis and other assignments. An internship at NBC led Mr. Eisner to seek a career in television. He went from NBC to CBS to ABC, then to Paramount Pictures Corp. as its president and chief operating officer, and finally to Disney, which acquired Capital Cities/ABC Inc. under his guidance.

Rather than relying on market research, many Disney products originate from Mr. Eisner's personal experiences. "I think you have to have a physical reaction, and feel it in your stomach," he says. For example, after enjoying a concert of music by Gustav Mahler, which he felt was "Disney-esque," he thought Disney should produce something similar for 2000. The result was Disney's Millennium Symphonies, which premiered in New York City in early October.

Mr. Eisner's school experiences deeply affected him. Because he believes that teachers are the most influential people for some children, he initiated Disney's American Teacher Awards. "It came about to honor teachers the same way we honor politicians and entertainers," he said. Mr. Eisner still recalls the words of his former headmaster, "'No matter what you do, do it the best that you can.'" Another of his teachers inspired the Disney film "Dead Poets Society," produced under Mr. Eisner's auspices.

When he was with ABC, Mr. Eisner wanted to make a TV comedy set in the 1950s. However, market research told TV executives it would never be successful. Meanwhile, both the 1950s musical *Grease* and the film "American Graffiti," became big hits. Mr. Eisner persisted with his idea and eventually the TV show, "Happy Days," was produced and became a huge success.

"Most cultural phenomena in the entertainment business, like [the television show] 'Seinfeld,' really are different, and they come out of left field," Mr. Eisner said.

Mr. Eisner believes in hands-on management. "I think the more involved the CEO, the better." The challenge and enjoyment of running Disney, he said, is that the company is working on 10 different products in one week, rather than reinventing the same product each year.

While Mr. Eisner is excited about the entertainment possibilities that the Internet and evolving technology offer, he had some words of advice for overvalued Internet companies, some of which have yet to make a profit. "At some point, the strength of the Internet is going to be beyond information," he said. Disney is "not an Internet upstart. ... The company is not going to make acquisitions and become overpriced. You have to be creative within a financial environment. If you are not financially strong, you will be replaced and then you can't do any creative work."

Mr. Eisner admits that "I've been in the right place at the right time. In the end, it is content and storytelling that drive everything in my world." ◆

Kathleen Cassedy is a Washington freelance writer.

Funding the Future

Congress Approves Library's FY2000 Budget

BY CHRISTINA TYLER

On Sept. 29, President Clinton signed into law the fiscal 2000 appropriations bill for the legislative branch, which includes the Library of Congress.

A congressional conference committee approved the budget on Aug. 4. The following day, the House approved the conference report (H.R. 106-290) in a 367-49 vote. The Senate also approved by unanimous consent the same day.

Congress approved $385,946,000 in net appropriations, an increase in net appropriations of 4.8 percent, or $16.7 million, over that of the previous year.

• Congress approved the Library's request for mandatory pay raises of 4.4 percent. However, the actual pay raise may be 4.8 percent. To fund the difference, the Library will not be able to fill 12 positions in the next fiscal year, Financial Services Director John D. Webster said. Congress also authorized, without additional funding, a $21-a-month transit fare subsidy — an incentive for staff to use public transportation to and from work. The transit-fare plan, as authorized by the federal Employees Clean Air Incentive Act of 1993, is comparable to that used by House employees. Library employees will receive the same amount of transit fare. To fund this new staff benefit, the Library will not be able to fill 11 positions, Mr. Webster said.

• The Congressional Research Service will receive $71,244,000, which includes full funding for its succession program of $559,052. Library Services will receive $505,000 for its succession plan —50 percent of the request.

• Except for price-level adjustments, the Copyright Office and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) received their full budgets. The Copyright Office was approved for $37.6 million, and NLS received $48 million, which was $49,000 less than what the Library originally requested.

• The Library Services section of the Library received a $290,000 increase for the Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va. The Law Library will receive $188,250 for arrearage (backlog) processing.

• In automation, the Information Technology Services area of the Library received full funding of $3.3 million for its requests, including for an upgraded digital switch, initial work toward a financial system replacement, disaster recovery and security, UNIX servers and storage.

• The House and Senate conferees also approved $5,579,000 for teaching educators how to incorporate the Library's digital American Memory collections into school curricula and $600,000 for a project to digitize archival materials relating to ethnic groups of California, including Japanese Americans.

• Of the $5.4 million approved for furniture and furnishings, the Madison Building's accelerated furniture replacement program received $900,000. An additional $308,000 was authorized for installation assistance out of unspecified savings.

• While conferees applauded the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) for starting a Life Safety Program Division to address workplace safety, fire protection and environmental concerns, the report addressed the five citations issued by the Office of Compliance. Noting the life-safety violations discovered following an April 30 fire in the Madison Building, the report said, "The conferees believe that the Architect must consider the physical safety of the thousands who visit and work in the Capitol complex as one of his highest priorities." The conference committee members directed the AOC to provide within a month a plan detailing all activities undertaken to abate the violations and prevent their recurrence in the Madison Building or elsewhere in the Library. The AOC must also provide a reasonable plan, including completion dates, to correct hazards and deficiencies. ◆

Ms. Tyler is assistant editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Hemingway
continued from page 255

show with Robin Williams and other major stars that raised funds for children with cancer. Among Mr. Hotchner's published works are novels (*The Man Who Lived at the Ritz* and *Louisiana Purchase*) and a memoir, *King of the Hill*, which was made into an award-winning film in 1993.

After processing, access to the collection for research is to be unrestricted, but single copy reproductions require the donor's permission. The materials described above will be in the custody of the following divisions of the Library: Manuscript; Prints and Photographs; Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound; and Rare Book and Special Collections. ◆

Web-Braille

New Internet Service for Visually Impaired

Braille readers can now read books on the Internet, thanks to a historic technological breakthrough by the Library of Congress called Web-Braille.

Web-Braille offers access to more than 2,700 electronic braille books on the Internet for the use of eligible braille readers by the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS). Each year many hundreds of new titles will be added.

Braille, a system of raised dots that is read with the fingers, has historically been embossed on paper. The system was invented by Louis Braille of France in the early 1800s. As a result of new computer technology, braille readers may now access Web-Braille digital braille book files with a computer and a refreshable braille display (electronic device that raises or lowers an array of pins to create a line of braille characters) or a braille embosser. These 2,700 braille book titles are available on the Internet for download or on-line use by eligible individuals, libraries and schools with a computer and a braille-output device. About 40 new titles per month are released in braille and immediately available on-line to users.

"It occurred to us several years ago that the computer files used to emboss braille books on paper might be able to be placed on-line for Internet access," said Judith Dixon, consumer relations officer at the Library of Congress. After a pilot project to determine that the Web-Braille concept would work, NLS began placing current book titles on the Internet.

Library users of the national reading program for blind and physically handicapped individuals access Web-Braille on the Internet using an individual user ID and password. Web-Braille materials can be made available only to eligible users who are residents of the United States or American citizens living abroad.

The Library also produces braille versions of many national magazines and is now exploring the feasibility of adding these magazines to Web-Braille for its users.

"This is the first massive effort internationally to make braille book collections accessible on the Internet," says Frank Kurt Cylke, Director of NLS. "This achievement reflects the Library of Congress's commitment to make its collections more usable and accessible to eligible users. It also reflects the first initiative by NLS to distribute its collections of books and magazines in digital formats to its borrowers. NLS is also developing a digital talking book for its users, continuing its historic national leadership in creating new recorded and braille products for America's blind and physically handicapped individuals," he said.

For further information contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor St. N.W., Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; e-mail: rfis@loc.gov. ◆

Cataloging Milestone

Library Produces 1 Millionth CIP Record

The number of cataloging records available to the nation's libraries through the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program recently passed the 1 million mark. *Write It Down, Make It Happen: A Practical and Inspirational Guide to Identifying What You Want — and Getting It* by Henriette Anne Klauser, scheduled for publication by Scribner in January 2000, was the 1 millionth record to be created since the program began in 1971.

"CIP records support not only the 115,000 libraries in the United States but libraries all over the world — not to speak of the U.S. book industry," said Cataloging in Publication Division Chief John Celli. "By creating top quality cataloging for books in high demand, and doing so before the book is published, we save the library community worldwide an incalculable amount of money annually. Even more important than the money is the access to the nation's knowledge and creativity that CIP cataloging provides."

The United States CIP Program was established in the Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate in 1971. More than 4,000 United States publishers and affiliates submit applications for CIP data, along with a galley or book excerpts prior to publication of a title. CIP division staff, catalogers, technicians and Dewey Decimal classifiers create a catalog record for the title according to the same standards used for cataloging of published materials, and the completed cataloging data are mailed to the publisher so that it can be printed in the published book. Upon publication of the book, the publisher submits a copy to the Cataloging in Publication Division to ensure that the data in the catalog record match the book as published.

The Library cataloged 51,792 titles last year through the CIP Program. The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service makes these catalog records available as part of its MARC Distribution Service to library service vendors worldwide. ◆

Wartime Christmas

New Publication Available

I'll Be Home for Christmas: The Library of Congress Revisits the Spirit of Christmas During World War II has recently been published by the Library of Congress in cooperation with Delacorte and the Stonesong Press.

World War II was one of the key events that shaped the 20th century, leaving an indelible mark on mankind. With a title inspired by the popular 1943 song, "I'll Be Home for Christmas," the book presents stories, correspondence, illustrations, diary excerpts and more than 100 photographs from the Library's vast resources that capture the wartime era during the holiday season.

"Although Christmas is a season of peace, across five Christmas seasons many men and women served their country during World War II so that future generations could live in peace," said Dr. Billington in the preface of the text. "Whether these stories are from the papers of Gen. George Patton, a soldier's diary, or our recently acquired collection of memorabilia from entertainer Bob Hope, you will marvel at how the spirit of Christmas was kept alive during World War II both at war and on the homefront."

Gathered within the pages of *I'll Be Home for Christmas* are the poignant stories of faith and sacrifice, the power of love, patriotism and commitment. In times of war, no matter what the situation or the place, citizens and soldiers tried to recreate as best they could the feelings of Christmas and sentiments of hope for peace on Earth.

I'll Be Home for Christmas — a 209-page, hardbound book — is available for $25 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Credit card orders: (202) 707-0204. ◆

Roundtable Honors

Library Staff Receive Awards

Library of Congress staffers Milton MeGee, Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), and Shirley Loo, Congressional Research Service, were honored with awards from the American Library Association (ALA) Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT). The awards were presented at the ALA Annual Conference in June in New Orleans.

Mr. MeGee, FEDLINK's Network Coordinator, received the FLRT Achievement Award, a citation and gift awarded for leadership and achievement in the federal library and information center community. Presented annually, the award recognizes individuals who promote the most efficient use of federal library and information resources and facilities and who stimulate research in planning and operating federal libraries and information activities.

After completing the Navy's preflight school in Pensacola, Fla., and serving in Vietnam, Mr. MeGee earned a master's degree in library science from the University of Maryland in 1972. That same year he began his career as a federal librarian as a cataloger in the Department of Transportation. He joined the Government Printing Office in 1975 as chief of the Classification and Cataloging Branch of the Library Division in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, a position he held until joining the Library of Congress in 1977. During his tenure at the Library, he has helped to develop FEDLINK from a network of 65 federal libraries using the OCLC subsystems into a network of 800 OCLC libraries and others that procure $110 million annually in information services.

Ms. Loo received the FLRT Distinguished Service Award for her significant contributions to FLRT as an officer, historiographer and promoter of federal libraries. She is the third recipient of this award that was first presented in 1995 to recognize the outstanding, innovative or sustained contributions to the organization. She served as FLRT president in 1992-93 and has held most of the organization's elected offices. She also collated the records of the organization, and compiled the first *FLRT Handbook* as well as a history of the FLRT/ALA Awards. As past president of the District of Columbia Library Association and the Library of Congress Professional Association, her professional ties are a vital link between FLRT and the general information community.

A native of Hawaii, Ms. Loo earned a master's in library science from Columbia University in 1967. That same year she joined the Library of Congress, where she has held a variety of positions in the Congressional Research Service. Currently a specialist in information control and automated systems, she began her library career at a time when the Library of Congress first began exploring the use of computer technology. Throughout her tenure, she has served the reference needs of Congress using the latest technologies in information management. ◆

The Bounty of Italy

Library Receives Gift of Italian Volumes

BY CAROL ARMBRUSTER

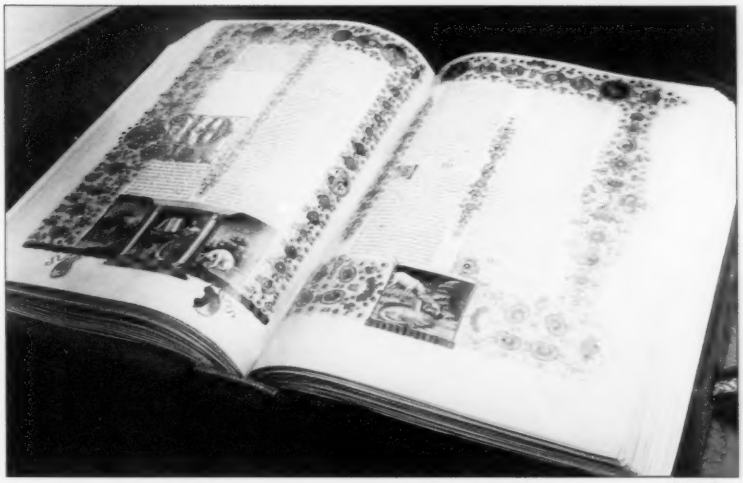
A gift of 400 recently published fine Italian books came to the Library on Oct. 18.

The 400 books comprised the Italian Book Exhibit, organized for the 24th annual convention of the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF), held in Washington on Oct. 15-17. The annual NIAF convention organizes exhibits to examine Italian issues and promote Italian culture both within the Italian American community and to a wider American public. This was the first year it included a book exhibit.

The exhibit was organized by the nonprofit Center for the Promotion of Italian Books, based in Rome and headed by Giovanni Cipriani. Richard Higgins, NIAF's director for international relations, arranged for the books to be part of the NIAF convention and to be then transferred to the Library. The gift was initiated by this writer, a specialist in the European Division.

The Center for the Promotion of Italian Books collected volumes published and donated by Italian state sources such as the Italian Cultural Ministry, RAI-ERA of RAI-Radio and Televisione Italiana, as well as regional governments, cultural and local institutions and commercial publishers throughout the country. The donation recognized the various regional heritages of Italian Americans and celebrated the quality and wide range of contemporary Italian publishing in art, history, literature, music and the social sciences.

Franco Cosimo Panini, the largest single donor, personally presented to the Library a copy of the stunning facsimile of the Bible of Borso d'Este, produced by his publishing house, Franco Cosimo Panini Editore, in Modena. The facsimile, eight years in production, is the result of the most advanced techniques of photoreproduction and the highest quality of Italian book craftsmanship. The original manuscript Bible, created between 1455 and 1461, is held by the Estense Library in Modena. One of Italy's most exemplary works of Renaissance illumination, the Bible consists of 1,212 pages elaborately decorated front and back, includes more than 5,000 miniatures and is bound in two volumes. Mr. Panini's gift to the Library follows only two other gifts of this Bible, one to Pope John Paul II and one to the president of Italy. In addition to the Bible, Mr. Panini gave the Library a full set of his silk-bound series on Italian art, *Mirabilia Italiae*.



N. Alicia Byers

The Panini facsimile of the Bible of Borso d'Este; Donald Panzera, chief of the European and Latin American Acquisitions Office, officially accepts the gifts to the Library from Franco Cosimo Panini, Francesco Sicilia and Giovanni Cipriani.

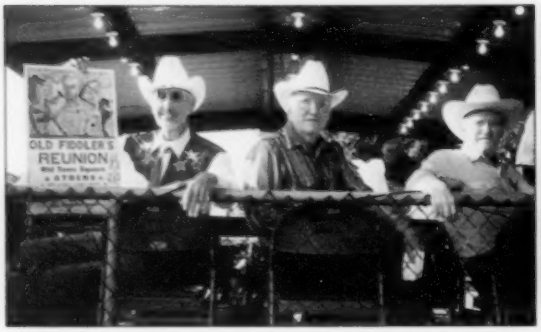
N. Alicia Byers

On Oct. 15, Francesco Sicilia, director general of the Italian Cultural Ministry's Central Office for Library Assets, Cultural Institutions and Publishing, met with Dr. Billington to present the gift to the Library and to express interest in cooperative projects between Italian libraries and the Library of Congress.

"The Library acknowledges the generous donation on behalf of all the Italian publishers, cultural and local institutions, and the Ministry of Culture," said Dr. Billington, who had met with a number of Italian library officials while in Rome in May 1997.

Mr. Sicilia was accompanied by

continued on page 275



Bernie Schmitt, Vincennes (Ind.) *Sun-Commercial*

Judges Ralph Richards, Sleepy Tompkins and Little Red Hayes at the 68th Annual Texas Old Fiddler's Reunion and Contest in Athens, Texas; opening ceremonies of the Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous, an annual Memorial Day weekend event at the George Rogers Clark National Historic Monument in Vincennes, Ind.

Capturing Culture

Local Legacies Document American Tradition

BY MEG SMITH

Members of the House and the Senate are celebrating the Library of Congress's Bicentennial in 2000 with nearly 900 birthday presents.

These members have been working with their constituents to document "Local Legacies," traditions that represent American culture at the end of the 20th century. Their efforts have resulted in a vast array of projects created by amateurs and professional historians who are committed to preserving the national heritage. The projects were selected by Congress members to be a part of Local Legacies, the Library's premier Bicentennial project.

According to project coordinator Peter Bartis, this is a chance for Americans to define their heritage for future scholars and historians. "These are grassroots projects ... representing a cross section of a community's activities," he said.

For the purposes of the project, a Local Legacy is defined as a traditional activity, event or area of creativity that merits being documented for future generations. Local Legacies might include arts, crafts or customs; signature events such as a rodeo, powwow, auction, market-day celebration, parade, procession or festival; or individuals performing traditional music or dance or working at trades.

Taken together, the selected projects will contribute to a "scrapbook" of American life, to be permanently archived at the Library of Congress in its American Folklife Center.

So far, more than 300 members of Congress have selected projects from their home states or districts. "We're generating a lot of excitement," said Peter Seligman, project liaison for districts in the East Coast. "People are appreciative of their heritage and eager to share it with the Library. It encompasses all the positive things about patriotism."

The project liaisons offer advice on designing the projects and focusing and narrowing the subjects. They also encourage participants, in addition to sending a selection of their documentation to the Library of Congress, to donate all of the documentation materials to their local libraries, to create a record within their communities.

Some of the material will be shared electronically with the nation and the world through the National Digital Library Program. A special ceremony will be held on May 23, 2000, for all participants and members of Congress to celebrate their gifts to the nation. A complete list of the projects currently registered can be seen at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html**.

Documentaries of the people who affect everyday lives have struck a chord among the senators and representatives who selected projects. Members of Congress are enthusiastic about the project and have attended Local Legacies events, conducted related news conferences and issued statements to the media in support of the project.

For example, among the bluegrass pastures and whitewashed fences of Kentucky's horse country, a project sponsored by Rep. Ernest Fletcher (R-Ky.) aims to photograph the unsung employees and farm buildings that form the foundation of America's racehorse industry.

Project coordinators will combine photographs and interviews from the grooms, trainers and barn builders of today with historical images and articles from a local magazine that covers the industry. The final project will capture the beauty and traditions behind an American sports dynasty.

In Massachusetts, Rep. Michael Capuano (D) is sponsoring a project devoted to Fenway Park, the oldest major league baseball park in the country. Interviews with the organist, scoreboard operator, ushers, groundskeepers, peanut vendors, broadcasters, equipment managers and bat boys will document the club's unique rituals, traditions and history and reveal the continuing importance of baseball in American life.

In addition to sports, many projects

David Taylor

David Taylor

Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.) and Pearl Fu, project leader for the city of Roanoke's "Local Colors" program; Janet Cercone Scullion discusses the "Pittsburgh Pride: Keeping the Next Generation Here" program with Rep. William Coyne (D-Pa.), Patty Ladasky and Dr. Billington; Keith Kuhn and Kimber Fender of the Public Library of Cincinnati, Rep. Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Bicentennial Program Manager Roberta Stevens attend Cincinnati's Tall Stacks Celebration, which pays homage to the city's river heritage and the steamboat era.

feature another staple of American life: festivals.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.) selected a project honoring the Sussex County Return Day, featuring a bipartisan pageant in which winners and losers in county elections ride together in a carriage after election results are announced and participate in a 207-year-old ritual in which they literally bury the hatchet.

House Majority Leader Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) nominated four projects from his district, including a documentary of the 100th annual Sandwich Fair in DeKalb County. The oldest continuously held fair in the Midwest occurs after Labor Day and features an agricultural theme. Today it is the largest fair in Illinois.

West Coast project liaison Evie McCleaf said, the projects are "really going to add depth and detail to the collections in the American Folklife Center. Some of the projects are documenting portions of the local culture that are dying away."

Local Legacies is an unprecedented opportunity for the American people to directly contribute material to the Library's collections. "The purpose is to get as many people as possible involved in the Library's Bicentennial," Mr. Bartis said.

Krista Boyle

The chance to contribute to the historical record is the primary motivation for a lot of the participants. "It's become evident to us that one of the most important parts of this project for the participants is that their work will be housed in the Library of Congress," he said. "Local Legacies showcases the important role of the Library in preserving the nation's cultural life."

Completed projects are due at the Library of Congress in December. For information about the Local Legacies project, including how to participate, contact the Library's Bicentennial Program Office at (202) 707-2000; toll-free (800) 707-7145; e-mail bicentennial@loc.gov; or fax (202) 707-7440. ◆

Ms. Smith is a former intern in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Applicants Sought for Gale Research Financial Development Award

The Gale research Financial Development Award Jury, on which the Library of Congress is represented — among other institutions — is seeking applications. This annual award of $2,500 is presented to a library organization exhibiting meritorious achievement in implementing a financial development project that secures new funding for a public or academic library. For additional information contact the ALA Awards Program, Member Programs and Services, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago IL 60611; e-mail awards@ala.org; fax (312) 280-3257; telephone (800) 545-2433, ext. 3247. The deadline is Dec. 1, 1999. ◆

Bicentennial Background

'The Highlands of the Mind'

By JOHN Y. COLE

During a news conference on Sept. 14, 1987, the day he was sworn in as the 13th Librarian of Congress, Dr. Billington described a goal that has become a one of the underlying themes of the Library's Bicentennial in 2000: celebrating the life of the mind.

Such celebrations, Dr. Billington noted, were something "that a free people needed to do." The United States has the best system of public and research libraries in the world. This represents a "tremendous" accomplishment that should be celebrated, honored and developed, he said. (See LC *Information Bulletin*, Oct. 26, 1987).

The Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" emphasizes the unique role that the Library of Congress and all libraries play in preserving the knowledge of the past and in promoting the exchange of ideas in a free society. The life of the mind is being celebrated through events that highlight scholarship and the exchange of ideas, particularly symposia and exhibitions, and through educational outreach projects that reach into every corner of the country.

Bicentennial Symposia, Exhibitions and Educational Projects

"Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century," the first in a series of Bicentennial symposia, was held on June 15-17. Fifty scholars representing 24 fields of knowledge discussed the most important accomplishments in the current century while making some predictions for the 21st (see *LC Information Bulletin*, July and August 1999). One of the largest and most ambitious symposia ever hosted by the Library, the meeting was made possible through the generosity of the American Academy of Achievement and the Heinz Foundation. The proceedings, which will be published by Harvard University Press next year, are available on-line through the end of this year through "The Library Today" section of the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov/today**).

Other Bicentennial symposia next year include: "Informing the Congress and the Nation, Feb. 29-March 1; "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," March 6-10; "Poetry in America: Performance and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries," April 3-4; "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," Oct. 23-26; "Guarding the Nation's Heritage: Preservation and Security," Oct. 30-31.

The first Bicentennial exhibition was "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," May 20-Sept. 4, 1999. (This traveling exhibition is now on view at the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in New York until Jan. 9, 2000. For an overview and complete schedule of this exhibition, visit **www.loc.gov/exhibits/eames/overview.html**.)

"John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" will be on display at the Library from Nov. 17, 1999-March 4, 2000 (see story on page 266).

Two other Bicentennial exhibitions will open on April 24, 2000, the day of the Library's 200th birthday: "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty" (through Oct. 31), and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale (through Sept. 23). The concepts behind these exhibitions and many of their artifacts will be shared through publications and on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**).

The National Digital Library (NDL) Program, in cooperation with other institutions, by the end of 2000 will make available on the Library's Web site approximately 5 million items of unique American history materials. Through its Learning Page, the NDL Program is providing educational resources to teachers, librarians and students.

The Local Legacies project documents America's grassroots heritage in a project cosponsored with the U.S. Congress. Local customs, crafts and celebrations are being preserved for local library and museum collections, as well as for the national collections of the Library of Congress.

The Favorite Poem Project is making audio and visual recordings of Americans across the country saying their favorite poems. These recordings will become part of the collections of the Library of Congress and other libraries. Other cooperative projects with libraries include "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," a national photography contest and future traveling exhibition cosponsored with the American Library Association, and second-day issue ceremonies at state libraries for the Library's commemorative postage stamp, which will be issued on April 24, 2000.

Further information about these and other Bicentennial projects is available on the Library's Bicentennial Web site: **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

Scholarly and Educational Outreach at the Library: Some Milestones

The opening of the Jefferson Building on Nov. 1, 1897, marked the beginning of the Library's public role. Called by many the "The Book

These scholarly books — *Rome Reborn*, *Creating French Culture*, *Eyes of the Nation* and *Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* — are available in the Library's Sales Shops and in bookstores nationwide.

Palace of the American People," it was a glorious showplace. Through its art, architecture and inscriptions it enshrined and celebrated the universality of knowledge and the life of the mind. On Nov. 25, 1897, during the Thanksgiving holiday, more than 4,700 visitors toured and admired the new structure.

Under Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), the Library's mission and programs took on a new public dimension. Putnam nationalized the institution's collections and services, beginning service to other libraries and gathering new collections for use by scholars. In December 1901, he told the American Historical Association (AHA) that a national library was "a collection universal in scope which has a duty to the country as a whole" and that its prime duty was to scholarship. A new publishing effort was part of his plan of sharing the Library's resources with the nation. It included printed catalog cards, guides to the collections, union lists, catalogs and other specialized publications. In 1904 the Library participated in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or "World's Fair," in St. Louis.

In the mid-1920s, Putnam began obtaining private funding for Library programs. A substantial portion of the new funds supported scholarly activity, including "chairs" to supplement the salaries of division chiefs and, in the 1930s, outside consultants familiar with the major fields of learning. These specialists were needed, he felt, to help in collection development, in perfecting what he called "the technical apparatus" and in assisting readers in use of the collections. When Putnam retired in 1939, the major accolades came from the AHA and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944) established the Library's exhibition program in 1942. The next year he launched the Library's *Information Bulletin* and its *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. On April 13, 1943, on the occasion of the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, he hosted and chaired in his office what must have been one of the first symposia held at the Library. The other participants were Julian Boyd, librarian of Princeton University; author Van Wyck Brooks; Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature;* Malcolm Cowley, editor the *New Republic;* Harvard professor Howard Mumford Jones; Fiske Kimball, director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; columnist Walter Lippmann; Dumas Malone, historian and director of Harvard University Press; the Library's David C. Mearns; historian Allan Nevins of Columbia University; and Wendell Willkie.

In subsequent decades, educational outreach became part of the Library's administrative structure through the creation of small, specialized "centers" within the institution, e.g., the Children's Literature Center (1962), the American Folklife Center (1976) and the Center for the Book (1977).

Since 1993 the Library has published, in collaboration with outside organizations, several of the most important scholarly books in its history. Each of these attractive works, based on the Library's exhibitions, collections or buildings, has been supported by private funds from the Madison Council or other individuals or organizations. Through co-publishing or related distribution arrangements each of these "coffee-table" books is available in bookstores nationwide. Four notable examples are: *Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture* (1993), ed. by Anthony Grafton; *Creating French Culture: Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale de France* (1995), ed. by Marie-Helene Tesniere and Prosser Gifford; *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States* (1997), ed. by Vincent Virga and curators of the Library of Congress; and *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (1997), ed. by Henry Hope Reed and John Y. Cole.

Finally, with private funds and congressional appropriations, the Library made its bibliographic records and items from its American historical collections available electronically beginning in 1994. The subsequent rapid development of the Library's Web site, through which the institution now freely shares selected collections, bibliographic data and information about its services and programs, is perhaps the most wide-reaching outreach development of all. ◆

John Cole is co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.

Pictures at an exhibition: "Who's Absent," a British armed forces recruiting poster from 1914 featuring John Bull inspired the famous American "I Want You" poster featuring Uncle Sam by James Montgomery Flagg, 1917 (John Bull poster courtesy Imperial War Museum); "Fight on Britain-Fight On," sheet music cover from World War II era, 1941.

John Bull & Uncle Sam

Tale of Two Nations Subject of a Major New Exhibition

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

One of the highlights of an exhibition at the Library of Congress is a children's book printed in Great Britain in the 18th century. It contains a short rhyme, "Base-ball," illustrated with a woodcut of three children in tricornered hats. Two of them are each touching a post, while the third is standing in front of a third post holding a ball. The rhyme, corrected for modern spelling, reads:

The *ball* once struck off,
Away flies the *Boy*
To the next destined Post,
And then Home with Joy.

Moral.

Thus *Britons* for Lucre
Fly over the Main;
But, with Pleasure
transported,
Return back again.

This rhyme's title contains the earliest known use of the term "base-ball," thought by many to be an American invention. This is just one of many intersections of American and British interests in a new exhibition, "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," which opens Nov. 18 in the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

This is the second in a series of exhibitions celebrating the Library's Bicentennial theme "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty." Future exhibitions are "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty" and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," both opening on April 24, 2000, the Library's 200th birthday.

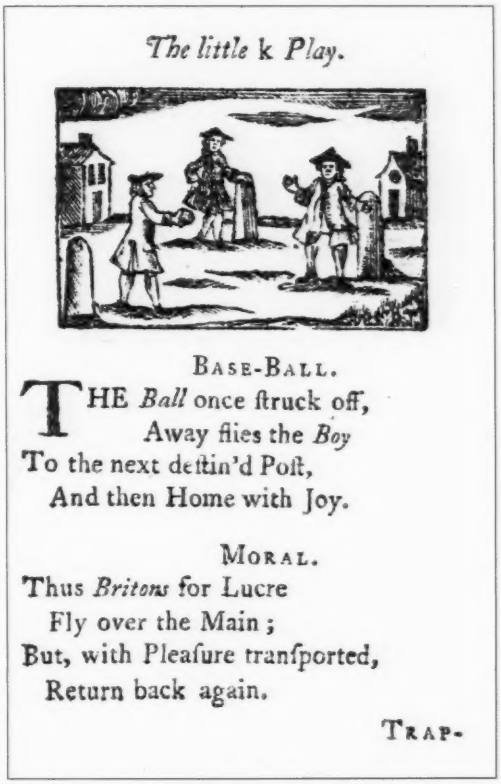
Much of the material on exhibition never has been publicly seen in either country and some of the rarest and most valuable objects from each collection will travel across the Atlantic for the first, and possibly only, time. After the exhibition closes at the Library of Congress on March 4, 2000, it will open at the British Library on a date to be announced.

"John Bull and Uncle Sam" features more than 200 rare and original treasures illuminating the relationship between the United States and Great Britain, from pre-Revolutionary times to the present day. For the first time, the riches of the two greatest library collections in the English-speaking world will be brought together to illustrate the interwoven history of the two nations by focusing on seven topics: "The Age of Exploration and Settlement," "The American Revolution," "War: From Enemies to Allies," "Reform Movements," "Technology," "Popular Culture" and "Language and Literature."

Various pairs of American and British personalities will be given special attention, such as Bill Clinton and Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, and Edward VIII and Mrs. Simpson. Included also will be many film and video selections documenting historic events and prominent figures from World War I to the present, as well as humorous clips showing how each culture has caricatured the other, from Monty Python and Benny Hill to W.C. Fields and Laurel and Hardy.

The exhibition looks at the relationship between America and Great Britain and their influence on each other at different times in history. It opens with an account of English adventurers of the 16th century as they sought to exploit America for fame and profit. Although John Cabot laid claim to North America as early as 1497-98, it took the English more than 50 years to exploit the New World, and then only by looting Spanish ships and settlements. The hugely profitable circumnavigation of the globe by Sir Francis Drake is documented with a large Dutch map (ca. 1595) from the Library of Congress. Sir Walter Raleigh (c. 1544-1618), one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites, took a longer view of exploitation in attempting to establish a colony in 1584-87 at Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. By the time a relief party arrived in 1590, the 117 colonists had mysteriously disappeared.

On Jan. 5, 1585, the Queen knighted Raleigh and allowed the territory he



The little k *Play.*

BASE-BALL.

THE *Ball* once ſtruck off,
Away flies the *Boy*
To the next deſtin'd Poſt,
And then Home with Joy.

MORAL.

Thus *Britons* for Lucre
Fly over the Main;
But, with Pleaſure tranſported,
Return back again.

TRAP-

From *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book*, 1760s. There is nothing more American than baseball, but the British had all the bases covered first. Although the game is generally considered to have been developed in the 19th century from the British game of rounders, a British children's book shows the game being played under the name "base-ball." Courtesy of the British Library.

The Red-lined Map, or "King George's Map" which records the British interpretation of the limit of the United States and its neighbors as determined by the Preliminary Articles of Peace in 1782 that led to the Treaty of Paris, which concluded the American Revolutionary War. This particular map appears to have been prepared as the official copy for King George III and came to the British Library in 1828 in the King's topographical collection. Courtesy of the British Library.

"Their manner of fishynge in Virginia," from Theodor de Bry, America. Frankfort-am-Main, 1590. Engraving after John White. Hand-colored and inserted in William Strachey's manuscript "Virginia," 1612. Courtesy of the British Library.

had discovered to be called "Virginia," in honor of herself, the Virgin Queen. Raleigh is represented by the only known portrait issued during his lifetime, a steel engraving on loan from the British Museum. Other items relating to the early history of Virginia include a drawing by John White for an engraving by Theodore DeBry for *America* (1590) and a hand-drawn map of the James River showing Jamestown and other English settlements from 1608. The "Duke's Plan" of New York is also on display, prepared in September 1664, when the British took the town of New Amsterdam and renamed it "New York," in honor of King Charles II's brother, the Duke of York. New York was protected on the landward side by a 12-foot palisade ditch from which Wall Street takes its name.

New England was, of course, another area of settlement, and several items relating to its Puritan heritage are on display, including a contemporary (ca. 1629) copy of John Winthrop's "General Observations for the Plantation of New England" that was recently discovered in the Library of Congress. A bill of sale, dated Oct. 7, 1730, for a slave that was sold to Bishop George Berkeley (1685-1753) in Rhode Island and a broadside showing the West African forts and factories of a British slave company are reminders that not all settlers came willingly. Other items relate to the history of the Quakers, the Irish and the Scots in America.

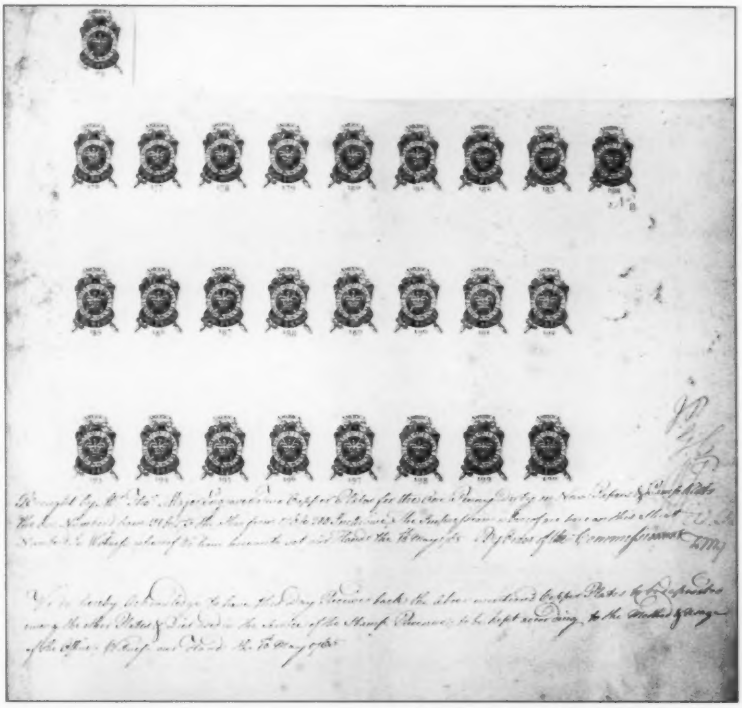
Although many Colonists left England because they could not reform it, the "anglicizing" of America began almost immediately after settlement. The exhibition notes that by the beginning of the 18th century, many Colonists no longer viewed England as a place in need of reform but rather a model to be imitated. This "anglicizing" impulse persisted into the 19th century. Even during the Revolutionary War, most people living in America still considered themselves English, although many leading American statesmen thought that there

would always be eternal hostility between Britain and America because of the war's brutality. Next to the Civil War, the Revolutionary War was responsible for the highest proportion of the population that died in American history, three times more lethal to Americans than World War II. However, even in the act of separation, Thomas Jefferson still made reference to the "ties of common kindred" between England and her Colonies in his rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, one of the Library's "Top Treasures" included in the exhibition.

The Stamp Act of 1765, which set a precedent for taxing the Colonies without their consent, is represented in the exhibition by a rare proof sheet from the British Library's Philatelic Section of 1-penny stamps that were to be used on newspapers and pamphlets. Other items relating to the beginnings of the War of Revolution include Paul Revere's famous engraving of the Boston Massacre, a broadside depicting the 40 Americans killed at the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, printed a few days later, and a British watercolor of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The exhibition documents the War of Independence from start to finish, from George III's proclamation of Aug. 23, 1775, declaring the Colonies to be in open rebellion, to what one scholar has called "the most famous map in the history of American diplomacy." Variously called "Mitchell's Map," "the Red-lined Map," and "King George's Map," it was used by the British and American peace negotiators in Paris in the fall of 1782 to delineate the boundaries of what became the United States. The copy on loan from the British Library appears to have been prepared as the official copy for King George III, coming to the British Library in 1828 as part of the King's topographical collection.

American-British relations suffered later tensions because of the War of 1812, selective British support of the Confederacy during the American Civil War and American demands in 1895 that Britain submit to arbitration with Venezuela over a boundary dispute with British Guiana. But the United States fought beside Great Britain in World War I and II. Since then, the countries have grown so close that they habitually act in concert in war and diplomacy, most recently in Kosovo. This transformation is examined in the section of the exhibition "War: From Enemy to Ally."



Proof sheet of 1-penny stamps submitted for approval to the Commissioners of Stamps by an engraver, May 10, 1765. The stamps were to be used on newspapers, pamphlets and all other papers in the American Colonies "being larger than half a sheet and not exceeding one whole sheet," according to the Stamp Act. Courtesy of the British Library.

Certainly if one had to pick a single act from history that could have doomed this exhibition well before it was conceived, one would have to cite the burning of the Library of Congress by British troops when they invaded Washington during the War of 1812. Although the British admiral who torched the U.S. Capitol — and the Library of Congress within — reportedly expressed his regret, asserting that he made war "neither against Letters nor Ladies," a depiction of this dastardly act taken from an English book of the same year contradicts such niceties, as does a book that came to light in 1940 bearing an inscription in Admiral Cockburn's hand that it was taken as a souvenir when the U.S. Capitol was destroyed.

But the "special relationship" enjoyed by America and Great Britain survived such atrocities. The ties of culture, history and language are simply too strong. Even the words for America's national anthem were set to the tune of an English drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," and a copy of the lyrics in Francis Scott Key's own hand is displayed.

British involvement in the American Civil War is symbolized by a stamp die bearing the likeness of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, that was used in Britain to print a 5-cent stamp. The die, die proof and stamp will be on display. A letter of condolence from Queen Victoria to Mary Todd Lincoln after the president was assassinated reminds us that even the course of empire can pause to acknowledge the shared humanity of suffering.

World War I brought Great Britain and the United States together as never before, even though President Wilson insisted that American ground forces serve under the command of an American general. Common interests are underscored by the display of the famous recruiting poster of 1917 of Uncle Sam saying "I Want You for U.S. Army" next to the earlier British poster

"The Eighth Wonder of the World: The Atlantic Cable," a lithograph commemorating the linking of the British lion and the American eagle across the Atlanic Ocean by telegraphic cable in 1866.

of 1914 upon which it was based. Artifacts from the World War II era show how intertwined American interests became with those of Great Britain, as emphasized by the display of Churchill's reading copy, with handwritten corrections, of his speech to the Virginia General Assembly on March 9, 1946, where he said that "among the English-speaking peoples, there must be the union of hearts based upon conviction and common ideals."

To show appreciation for American support after the war, W. Somerset Maugham presented to the Library of Congress the autograph copy of his famous novel *Of Human Bondage*, which will be on display, together with a reciprocal gift that was organized by Librarian of Congress Luther Evans to the British people: Lewis Carroll's original manuscript, containing his own illustrations, of *Alice's Adventure's Underground*.

Almost all of the so-called benevolent societies that flourished in America in the first half of the 19th century — Bible, tract and missionary societies — were copied from British models, as was the crusade to abolish slavery. The section of the exhibition on "Reform Movements" traces this "anglicizing" influence on American life through original historical materials, up to and including the modern civil rights movement, which reversed the trend as events in America began to influence those in Great Britain. In the late 1960s, British militants even formed a Black Panther Party in imitation of the parent group in California.

The book said to have been the first publication in the Anglo-American world to advocate the immediate, unconditional abolition of slavery will be displayed: a volume by the British Quaker antislavery crusader Elizabeth Heyrick from 1824. American abolitionists even celebrated as an unofficial holiday Aug. 1, the date in 1834 when Britain emancipated the slaves in the West Indies. An address on this date by Ralph Waldo Emerson is included in this section, as are the manuscript of an address by Frederick Douglass upon leaving Great Britain, original sketches of illustrations for a British edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in Lincoln's own hand.

At the beginning of the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840, a delegation of American women was denied the opportunity to participate equally with men. Elizabeth Cady Stanton later asserted that the women's suffrage movement in both England and America had its origins in this affront. Original speeches, graphics, posters, photographs and songs document the history of this movement on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1904 Susan B. Anthony presented to the Library of Congress her personal copy of Mary Wollstonecraft's pathbreaking *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, first published in 1792 and included in the exhibition. Anthony wrote in the inscription to this volume that she was "a great admirer of this *earliest work for woman's right* to Equality of rights ever penned by a *Woman*."

In science and technology, as in so many other areas, British-American relations followed the same pattern: at first, Americans imitated and adopted British inventions and techniques, and then technology affected each country in a reciprocal manner in the mid-19th century, followed by the dominant influence of American science and technology in the 20th century.

Early British influence on America is exemplified by printed works relating to the invention of the steam engine by Scotsman James Watt (1736-1819); yet it was an American, John Fitch, who adapted the steam engine to a boat, operating a steam-powered vessel on the Delaware River on Aug. 22, 1787, as members of the Constitutional Convention watched. The exhibition includes a sketch of a steamboat by Fitch from that year. The influence of American technology on Great Britain was first established with the Great London Exhibition of 1851, which featured American products such as the

Two takes on handshakes: "John Bull and Uncle Sam," J. B. Herbert, words by William Allan. This sheet music of a song written by a member of the British Parliament celebrates the peaceful resolution of the Venezuela Boundary Dispute in 1898, the last time the United States and Britain came close to going to war; "Declaration of Interdependence," John Fischetti, July 4, 1953, from *Collier's* magazine. This 1953 cartoon accompanied an editorial in *Collier's* in response to an eruption of anti-British feeling in the United States in response to remarks by former Prime Minister Clement Attlee.

McCormick reaper and the Colt revolver. Later, the Singer sewing machine became popular in Great Britain. An American entrepreneur, Cyrus Field (1819-1892) organized the major Anglo-American effort to lay a cable across the Atlantic, finally succeeding in 1866 after many earlier setbacks. A large print titled "The Eighth Wonder of the World: The Atlantic Cable" commemorates the achievement. Other illustrations compare American and British advances in bridge and canal-building, railroads, telegraphs, architecture, computer-building, medicine and other forms of technology, not omitting an illustration of the flush toilet, which was perfected by Englishman Thomas Crapper in 1884.

A wide assortment of British and American examples have been drawn together for the "Popular Culture" and "Language and Literature" sections of the exhibition. Here visitors will find many sporting items relating to the history of horse racing, golf, boxing and football. Musical and theatrical influences are documented in sheet music, photographs of Shakespearean actors, Gilbert and Sullivan manuscripts and posters advertising wild west shows in London.

For sheer cultural impact, perhaps nothing compares to the "British Invasion" of America by the Beatles in the 1960s. Publicity materials from their first album, "Meet the Beatles," will be displayed from the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and the British Library has lent an original holograph score of a musical composition by Paul McCartney. Surely one of the reasons the Beatles were so successful in this country was because their music was so familiar. They were heavily influenced by American rock and roll and the exhibition acknowledges this debt with items relating to Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry and other American musical talents.

A travelling cutlery set and walking stick owned by Charles Dickens, from the collections of the Library of Congress.

Various literary masterpieces and rare items have been selected to draw attention to the common language that "separates" America and Great Britain, as George Bernard Shaw reportedly characterized it. In 1820 Englishman Sydney Smith asked, "Who Reads an American Book?" in a famous essay in the *Edinburgh Review*, and a large American-made "Pictorial Chart of English Literature" shows the influence of English literature in America into the 20th century.

Still, American soldiers stationed in Britain during World War II were given a sort of "English-English" dictionary, one of which is on display. Also included are the first American edition of Shakespeare's plays (1795), a manuscript page from a Dickens novel (and personal items belonging to the author), a T.S. Eliot manuscript, an Auden poem, and Mark Twain's letter to his British publishers describing *Huckleberry Finn* as a "rattling good one." ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is media director in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

"John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" is supported by a grant from the Annenberg Foundation. Curator for the Library of Congress is James Hutson, working with Irene Chambers, chief of the Interpretive Programs Office, and Martha Hopkins, exhibition director. The head of exhibitions at the British Library is Alan Sterenberg. The exhibition, which runs Nov. 18 through March 4, will be open, free of charge, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. An on-line version of the exhibition will be available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**.

Pickford Theater to Present British-American Film Series

This fall the Mary Pickford Theater presents a film retrospective in conjunction with the exhibition "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations." The series will explore the relationship between America and Britain as seen in film and television programming. The series, which will continue next spring, illustrates this with film holdings from the Library of Congress, the National Film and Television Archive and the British Film Institute in London.

Reservations may be made by phone, beginning one week before any given show. Call (202) 707-5677 Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Reserved seats must be claimed at least 10 minutes before show time, after which standbys will be admitted to unclaimed seats. All programs are free, but seating is limited to 64 seats. The Mary Pickford Theater is located on the third floor of the Library of Congress Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E.

Tuesday, Oct. 12
"Petulia" (Warner Bros., 1968) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Oct. 14
"Sabrina" (Paramount, 1954) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Oct. 15
"Lady Sings the Blues" (Paramount, 1972) (6:30 p.m.)

Tuesday, Oct. 1
Tribute to Richard Rodgers (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Oct. 21
Surprise Screening (7 p.m.)

Friday, Oct. 22
"Payday" (1972) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Oct. 26
"Keepers of the Frame" (Mount Pilot Productions, 1998) and "Fatty's Tintype Tangle" (1915) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Oct. 28
"Fifty Candles" (1921) and "Charlie Chan at the Opera" (20th Century-Fox, 1936) (6:30 p.m.)

Friday, Oct. 29
"Assault on Precinct 13" (CKK, 1976) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 2
"1776, or, The Hessian Renegades" (Biograph, 1909); "The Informer" (Biograph, 1912) and "The Little American" (Mary Pickford Film Corp., 1917) (7 p.m. start time)

Wednesday, Nov. 3
"A Simple Charity" (Biograph, 1910); "The Unwelcome Guest" (Biograph, 1913) and "Johanna Enlists" (Pickford Film Corp., 1918) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Nov. 5
"Sorrows of the Unfaithful" (Biograph, 1910); "The Mirror" (Imp, 1911); "With the Enemy's Help" (Biograph, 1912) and "The Foundling" (Famous Players, 1915) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Nov. 12
"A Star Is Born" (1954) (6 p.m.)

Monday, Nov. 15
"Kind Hearts and Coronets" (Ealing, 1949) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 16
P.G. Wodehouse: Stage to Screen: "A Gentleman of Leisure" (Paramount, 1915); "Excerpt: Show Boat" (Universal, 1936) and "Ford Startime: Dear Arthur" (NBC, 1960) (6:30 p.m.)

Thursday, Nov. 18
"The Avengers: The Superlative Seven" (ABC Television, 1967) and "The Avengers: Murdersville" (ABC, 1967) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Nov. 19
"Riff-Raff" (Parallax Pictures for Channel 4, 1991) (7 p.m.)

Monday, Nov. 22
"The Beverly Hillbillies: The Clampetts in London" (CBS, 1967) and "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" (Paramount, 1948) (6:30 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 23
P.G. Wodehouse: Writing in Hollywood: "Those Three French Girls" (MGM, 1930) and "The Man in Possession" (MGM, 1931) (6:30 p.m.)

Monday, Nov. 29
"Alfie" (Paramount, 1966) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 30
P.G. Wodehouse: Return to Hollywood: "A Damsel in Distress" (RKO, 1937) (7 p.m.)

Wednesday, Dec. 1
"Passport to Pimlico" (Ealing, 1949) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Dec. 2
"Catch Us If You Can" (Warner Bros., 1965); US title: "Having a Wild Weekend" (7 p.m.)

Friday, Dec. 3
"Performance" (Warner Bros., 1970) (7 p.m.)

Monday, Dec. 6
"The Avengers: The Nutshell" (ABC Television, 1963) and "The Avengers: Invasion of the Earthman" (ABC Television, 1968) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 7
P.G. Wodehouse: Wodehouse on Television: "Great Performances: Tales From the Hollywood Hills: The Old Reliable" (WNET, 1988) and "Jeeves and Wooster: Safety in New York" (a.k.a. "Bertie Sets Sail") (Granada, 1992) (7 p.m.)

Wednesday, Dec. 8
"Hidden Agenda" (Initial Film and Television, 1990) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Dec. 9
"Victim" (Allied, 1961) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Dec. 10
"Whisky Galore!" (Ealing, 1948) and "The Lavender Hill Mob" (Ealing, 1951) (6:30 p.m.)

Monday, Dec. 13
"Pennies from Heaven" (MGM, 1981) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 14
P.G. Wodehouse: More Wodehouse: "Jeeves and Wooster: Bertie Ensures Bicky Can Continue To Live in Manhattan" (a.k.a. "The Full House") (Granada Television, 1992) (7 p.m.)

Wednesday, Dec. 15
"Secret Agent: Judgement Day" (ITC, 1964) and "The Prisoner: Arrival" (ITC, 1967) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Dec. 16
"Bitter Sweet" (British and Dominions Film Corp., 1933) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Dec. 17
"Room at the Top" (Remus, 1959) (7 p.m.)

Monday, Dec. 20
"Carry On Up the Khyber" (Rank, 1968) and "Carry On Camping" (Rank, 1969) (6 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 21
"Ladybird Ladybird" (Parallax Pictures, 1994) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 28
"The Saint: The People Importers" (Bamore Production for ITC, 1968) and "Return of the Saint: The Arrangement" (ITC, 1978) (7 p.m.) ◆

Conservation Corner

Preservation on 'John Bull & Uncle Sam'

BY MARK ROOSA

The Bicentennial exhibition "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" features a marvelous assortment of materials important to the history and culture of both countries.

The exhibition, which includes a mix of 200 books, manuscripts and broadsides, traces the special relationship between Great Britain and the United States. It draws on collections housed at the British Library and the Library of Congress and will include some items that have never been on public display.

Select items from the Library's collection were reviewed prior to the exhibition. This has provided conservation staff with a unique opportunity to treat some of our nation's top cultural artifacts. So far, about half of the items slated for display have been stabilized for the exhibition, which is to travel to the British Library at a later date.

Since the scope of materials selected includes both book and paper formats, the review and treatment of items was distributed throughout the conservation division. Included in the first round of items treated are some fascinating works with special conservation needs.

Probably one of the most important Library of Congress documents to be included in the exhibition is Abraham Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Considered one of the Library's "top treasures," this one-page manuscript has received conservation attention on several occasions to protect it for future generations. It and a handful of the Library's most valuable items are stored in a temperature- and humidity-controlled vault to retard degradation. The November exhibition is one of the rare times that the document will be on public display.

A copy of the Stamp Act, published in London in 1765, is also included in the exhibition and, according to the curator, James Hutson, is notable because, "it laid taxes on the American Colonies and initiated the dispute that led to the American Revolution." The Stamp Act is in the form of a pamphlet that had been bound into a volume. The title page had been lined with a modern machine-made paper and all of the folios were guarded with heavy white machine-made paper. The title page lining sheet and all previous mends were removed by immersing the pages in water. The pages were deacidified with magnesium bicarbonate. They were mended and folios guarded with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The pamphlet was resewn and placed in a new handmade paper cover.

Also included is the first American edition of *Shakespeare's Plays,* published in Philadelphia in 1795. To prepare the title page and frontispiece of this volume for exhibition some small tears were mended with Japanese paper and wheat starch paste. The frontispiece was removed, repaired and guarded with a hinge so that it could be opened without creasing and breaking

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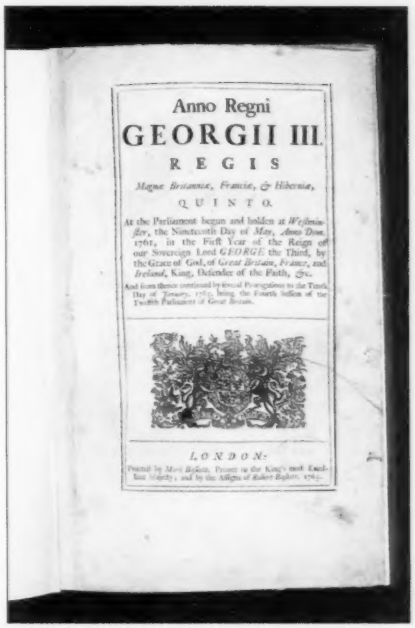
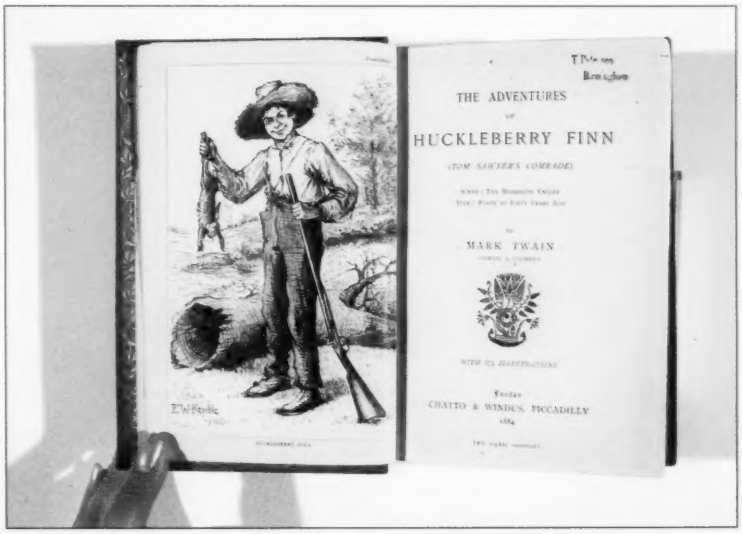

Anno Regni
GEORGII III
REGIS
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
QUINTO.
LONDON:

Page one of the 1765 publication of the Stamp Act, one of the actions which led to the American Revolution; the London publication of Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, 1884, which proved very popular in Great Britain.


THE ADVENTURES
OF
HUCKLEBERRY FINN
(TOM SAWYER'S COMRADE)
BY
MARK TWAIN
CHATTO & WINDUS, PICCADILLY

For the Love of Books

Ronald Shwartz Speaks in 'Books & Beyond' Series

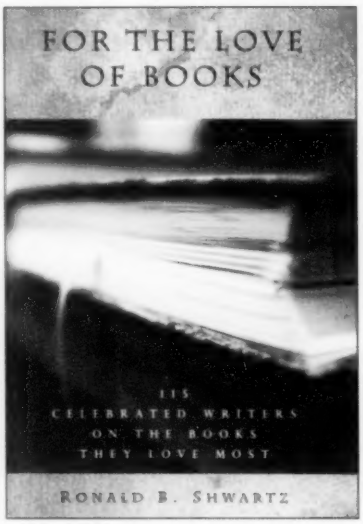
By AUDREY FISCHER

If not quite "the man almost killed by love of books" — a San Diego man buried under 9,900 hardcover books in his 12-foot-square apartment during an earthquake — Ronald Shwartz is a close second. Mr. Shwartz has put his life's blood into his new opus, *For the Love of Books: 115 Celebrated Writers on the Books They Love Most.*

"It is the work of a lifetime and a work that seemed to take a lifetime," he told a crowd of fellow book lovers attending the Sept. 29 "Books & Beyond" lecture series sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book. "I became, if not a man of letters, at least a man who writes letters," quipped Mr. Shwartz in reference to his method for eliciting a response to the question "Which books have affected you most deeply?" More than 3,600 letters, e-mails and faxes exchanged with hundreds of esteemed writers resulted in an eloquent compilation of their commentaries on literature and life.

The story of how Mr. Shwartz, a Boston trial attorney, came to write the book is an interesting tale in itself. He entered the legal profession thinking it to be "the refuge of choice for cerebral types with free-floating ambition but otherwise without calling" and hoping to "end up reading books for fun and profit en route to becoming a man of letters." These hopes were quickly dashed when he was at once presented with "4-pound texts with no cover designs, no dust jackets ... big books with little questions ... not the multicolored books that lit up the world's dark corners." According to Mr. Shwartz, "the message was clear: real books were something you put away like toys in order to grow up, get over it, to get with the program." After "three years in exile," he divided his time between practicing the law and once again reading for pleasure. "Bookstores were my weakness and ultimately my way back."

This time in exile from the legal profession on a leave of absence, Mr. Shwartz set about writing "the book I myself tried to find while spending half my waking life in bookstores." After establishing his credibility as the editor of *The University of Chicago Law Review* and three books of quotations and as a frequent contributor to *The Wall Street Journal, The Nation,* the *Los Angeles Times* and other prominent publications, Mr. Shwartz set up a strategy for eliciting the participation of a critical mass of writers. Instead of distributing a form letter, he composed each letter individually, citing each author's works. He also took pains to choose what he hoped would be the right paper weight and texture, and even the optimum choice of font. Before long, he learned that "writers don't just write, they write back." The responses themselves are fodder for another book.



Many, like the playwright Neil Simon, who initially declined due to other commitments, eventually conceded. Some like Anna Quindlen and Kurt Vonnegut, who characterized the suggestion as a mean thing to ask a fellow writer to do, also capitulated. Aware that he was "treading a thin line between tenacity and harassment," Mr. Shwartz continued to engage in "benign hounding" until he achieved more than a critical mass of participants. An advance from an interested publisher soon followed his book proposal.

Of the 115 writers whose essays are included in the book, five have served as the nation's poet laureate in the Library of Congress. Four have since died, making their comments on the subject all the more poignant. Of these, Shwartz developed a special relationship with Clifton Fadiman, whose assistant initially wrote to decline for the 93-year-old writer, who was by then nearly blind. Mr. Fadiman's own signature, written in a shaky hand, was touching to Mr. Shwartz, who wrote to tell him so. This led to a phone correspondence in which Mr. Fadiman's comments on literature were eventually transcribed and included in the book. Also included are the comments of his daughter, author Anne Fadiman, whose book on books and reading, *Ex Libris: Confessions of a Common Reader,* was the subject of a Books & Beyond program held last fall at the Library.

As expected, many classic works of literature such as Faulkner's *Absalom! Absalom!,* Dickens's *Great Expectations* and Dostoyevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov* were repeatedly cited by contributors, but more obscure works — some fondly remembered from childhood — were credited with instilling a lifelong love of reading and writing. Some surprising connections were also made between the impact of literature on life. Among them was the poet Robert Bly's assertion that "I don't think I would ever have opposed the Vietnam War through poetry and public action if I hadn't read *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* by Robert Blake," wrote Mr. Bly. "Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk were both — in Blake's terms — (negative) Angels, trying to use reason to oppose Energy."

Since "turnabout is fair play," Mr. Shwartz was obliged to list his personal favorites, which include *Slouching Toward Bethlehem* by Joan Didion, *Lord Jim* by Joseph Conrad and *The Collected Essays of George Orwell.* However, he also acknowledged that "the one in which I have invested the most time, joy, sweat equity and communal pride — I would have to say, with humility and gratitude for the musings of an extraordinary roster of writers, it is this one." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

The Brick of Shalmaneser

Library Artifact from Ancient Assyria Translated

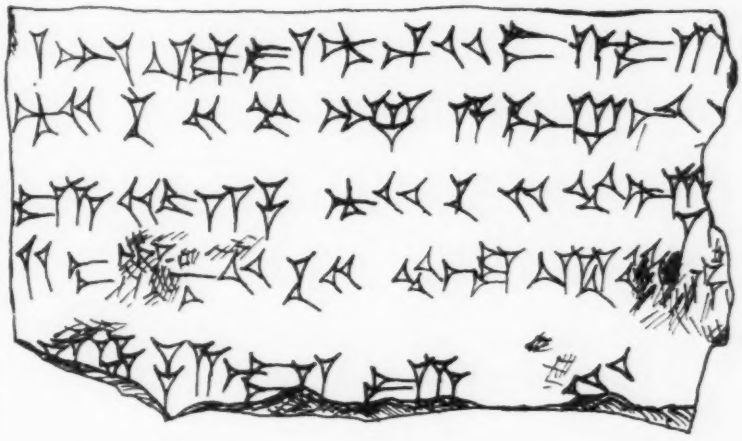
By DAVID K. MOORE

One of the oldest written works in the Library dates from the ninth century B.C. and is not on animal skin or a form of paper but etched into a brick.

The brick is part of the clay tablet collection in the Hebraic Section. This drawing and transliteration of an Assyrian brick from the city of Kalhu was provided by Kristin Kleber, a doctoral student at the Seminar fuer Altorientalistik of the Free University of Berlin, Germany. She recently accepted an invitation to visit and provide translations to Johannes Renger, professor and chairman at the Seminar, who is editing a book that will include Ms. Kleber's work.

Shalmaneser III ruled the Assyrian Empire in 858-823 B.C., after the death of his father, Assurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.).

The brick has been positively identified by Ms. Kleber's translation as coming from a ziggurat (stepped pyramid) in the city of Kalhu. Assurnasirpal II established the new capital city of Kalhu (today's Nimrud, in Iraq) upriver from the old capital of Asshur. It was established to centralize his bureaucracy, as well as to provide housing as a means of rewarding his loyal followers. Construction began in 879 B.C. with a wall enclosing 90 acres, a citadel and temple complex of five acres dominating the city. Assurnasirpal II inaugurated the new city by a banquet complete with 47,000 guests. The construction was completed by the son Shalmaneser III, as evidenced by the brick translation. So proud were the kings of their construction projects that it was common practice to stamp the bricks with dedicatory inscriptions. The city was first excavated around the mid-19th century. Bible students will recognize this city under the name of Calah when reading Scriptures. ◆



Kristin Kleber's translation of the Shalmaneser brick: "Shalmaneser, the great king [the mighty king], king of the universe, king of Assyria [son of Assurnasirpal, the great king], the mighty king, king of the universe, king of Assyria [son of Tukulti-Ninurta], the mighty king, king of the universe, king of Assyria. (Brick from) the construc[tion of] the ziggurrat of Kalhu."

Mr. Moore is an acquisition assistant in the Northern European Acquisitions Section.

N. Alicia Byers

Mr. Panini (second from left) describes the illumination and special binding of the bible to Donald Panzera, John Van Oudenaren, chief of European Division, and Carol Armbruster.

Italy

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Massimo Pistacchi, also of the director general's office; Adalgisa Perazza de Pinedo of Italy's Central Cataloging Office; Luigi Maccotta, first counselor of the Italian Embassy; and Annamaria Lelli, director of the Italian Cultural Institute.

After processing, all the materials will be available to researchers in the Library's various general and special-format reading rooms. ◆

Ms. Armbruster is a specialist in the European Division.

Swann Foundation Now Accepting Applications

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon is again accepting applications for its graduate fellowship. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to assist continuing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon. Completed applications are due Feb.15, 2000, and notification will occur in May 2000. The fellowship covers the 2000-2001 academic year.

To be eligible, one must be a candidate for an M.A. or Ph.D. degree in a university in the United States, Canada or Mexico and working toward the completion of a dissertation or thesis for that degree, or be engaged in postgraduate research within three years of receiving an M.A. or Ph.D. Although research must be in the field of caricature and cartoon, there is no limitation regarding the place or time period covered. Since the Fund encourages research in a variety of academic disciplines, there is no restriction upon the university department in which this work is being done, provided the subject pertains to caricature or cartoon art.

In the interest of increasing awareness and extending documentation of Library of Congress collections, fellows are required to make use of the Library's collections, be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period and deliver a public lecture on his or her work in progress at that time. Finally, recipients must provide a copy of their dissertation, thesis, or postgraduate publications, upon its completion, for the Swann Foundation Fellowship files.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Carciature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in two installments in 1974 and 1977. Swann's original purpose was to compile a collection of original drawings by significant humorous and satiric artists and to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art. The stress on original works serves two purposes: to preserve work that is too often lost or casually destroyed and to afford the opportunity to judge draftsmanship, subtlety of line and wash in the artist's original work instead of the reproduction which, while retaining its message, loses graphic quality.

The Foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through a program of fellowships. **Applicants are invited to write to the Foundation, with a statement of qualifications, needs and a budget.** These grants are intended to assist ongoing research and writing projects in the specific areas of interest to the Foundation. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, now administered by the Library of Congress, is overseen by an advisory board composed of scholars, collectors, cartoonists and Library of Congress staff members. Its activities support the study, interpretation, preservation and appreciation of original works of humorous and satiric art by graphic artists from around the world.

More information is available through the Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: swann@loc.gov, or by calling Sara Duke in the Prints and Photographs Division at (202) 707-9115. ◆

Erika Wissolik

John Hébert

Geography and Map Gets New Chief

John R. Hébert, formerly Senior Specialist in Hispanic bibliography in the Hispanic Division, has been appointed to the position of Chief of the Geography and Map Division. He succeeds Ralph E. Ehrenberg, who retired in July 1998.

"Mr. Hébert brings many strengths to this position," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "His knowledge of geography, cartographic and geographic information systems and his curatorial and administrative background at the Library of Congress make him ideally suited for this critical management position. He is a welcome addition to the Library Services' management team."

Mr. Hébert began his career at the Library in 1969 as a senior reference specialist in the Geography and Map Division. In 1974, he moved to the Hispanic Division, where he maintained a continuing relationship with the collections and work of the Geography and Map Division. He was project director of the Library's Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Program for which he curated the exhibition "1492: An Ongoing Voyage." He also was responsible for the publications associated with the exhibition, *The Hispanic World 1492-1898* and *1492: An Ongoing Voyage*, which he edited.

Mr. Hébert regularly contributed to the Cartography Section contributor to the annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, compiled in the Library's Hispanic Division. With the support of a private research grant in 1998, Mr. Hébert and a colleague completed *The Luso-Hispanic World in Maps: A Selective Guide to Manuscript Maps to 1900 in the Collections of the Library of Congress*, which identified and described more than 1,000 manuscript maps, primarily in the collections of the Geography and Map Division. It will be published by the Library. His other publications include *Panoramic Maps of Anglo-American Cities*, *Population Maps of the Western Hemisphere* and *The Library of Congress Hispanic and Portuguese Collections: An Illustrated Guide*.

Mr. Hébert has served in many roles in his numerous professional memberships and associations. He was president and vice president of the Seminar for the Acquisition of Latin American

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Geneaological Treasures

DAR Chapter Donates Books to Library

On Oct. 22, during an informal ceremony in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, the Bill of Rights Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution donated eight books to the Library. Linda L. Green, the chapter's commemorative events chairman, noted that the donation was made in honor of the upcoming celebration of the Library's Bicentennial in 2000. The books include a family history, several local histories and transcriptions of North Carolina Revolutionary Army accounts. Three of the publications were compiled by Ms. Green. Once the cataloging process is complete, they will be available to researchers in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room.

Barbara Walsh, reference librarian in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, presented Ms. Green with a letter of acknowledgment signed by Michael Albin, chief of the Anglo-American Acquisitions Division. In brief remarks she emphasized that because local history and genealogical publications are often privately printed, donations by organizations and individuals play a vital role in building the Library's collections in this area.

Others attending the ceremony at the Library were Rep. Tom Davis (R-Va.), in whose district the DAR Bill of Rights Chapter is based; Elena Zahirpour of the Library's U.S. Acquisitions Section, Anglo-American Acquisitions Division; Victoria Hill, assistant chief of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division; and Judith Reid, head of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room. ◆

N. Alicia Byers

Linda Green of the Daughters of the American Revolution with Rep. Tom Davis (R-Va.)

N. Alicia Byers

Rep. Davis discusses the DAR's gift to the Library with staffers Victoria Hill, Barbara Walsh and Judith Reid

Hébert
continued from page 276

Library Materials in 1983-1984 and 1982-1983, respectively. He is currently a member of the advisory council for the People of America Foundation. His other professional associations and memberships include the Latin American Studies Association, the American Historical Association, the Conference on Latin American History, the Society for the History of Discoveries, the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars, the National Hispanic Quincentennial Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U.S. Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.

He has a bachelor of arts degree in history from the University of Southwestern Louisiana and earned master's and doctorate degrees in Latin American history from Georgetown University. ◆

Conservation
continued from page 273

the page.

The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon by Gentleman Washington Irving (1819) is included in the exhibit because, "it was the first book written by an American that was well received by English critics" says Mr. Hutson. Like many volumes produced during this period, the leather covering material (calf) was badly deteriorated and both covers were detached from the textblock. To prepare the book for exhibition, it was rebacked with new leather and then boards were reattached.

Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* (London 1884), notable because it was extraordinarily popular in Great Britain, is bound in full publishers cloth decorated with colorful stamped impressions. The cloth used for the cover had become brittle and pieces of the spine were breaking off. The cover was carefully removed and the spine reinforced with two layers of Japanese paper. Pieces of the spine that had become detached were reattached. The case was then refitted to the volume. ◆

Mr. Roosa is the chief of the Conseration Division.

News from the Center for the Book

Literacy Promotion Update

The Center for the Book promotes literacy through publications and projects, by supporting literacy efforts of its state affiliates and by providing information about literacy organizations and their activities on its Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**). Many of these organizations, for example, Laubach Literacy, Literacy Volunteers of America, the National Center for Family Literacy, the National Center on Adult Literacy, the National Coalition for Literacy and the National Institute for Literacy are members of the Center for the Book's 10-year-old Reading Promotion Partners network.

Center for the Book project coordinator Virginia Mathews and program specialist Anne Boni (front row, third and fourth from the left) with Oklahoma participants at the family literacy workshop in Austin, Texas.

Family Literacy Workshops Held in Texas and Louisiana

"I left the workshop with renewed enthusiasm" was a common comment on participant evaluation sheets for two family literacy workshops sponsored by the Center for the Book this summer. With funding from the Viburnum Foundation and held in cooperation with state library agencies and local literacy organizations, the workshops took place in Austin, Texas, on Aug. 19-20, and in Baton Rouge, La., on Aug. 26-27. About 100 people took part in each workshop, designed for representatives of rural libraries and communities that received family literacy grants in 1999 from the Viburnum Foundation.

"Our training workshops emphasize the importance of meaningful, ongoing partnerships with other youth and family-serving agencies," said project coordinator Virginia H. Mathews. "This year we emphasized the connections between literacy and health and between literacy and at-risk behavior. I was pleased that our speakers representing health providers and juvenile justice received excellent evaluations. We are trying to demonstrate the practical truth in what the World Health Organization recently said about health itself: that it encompasses physical, mental and social well being — not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

In 1998 the Viburnum Foundation awarded the Center for Book a three-year grant to administer the Viburnum Family Literacy Project and, when appropriate, to expand it (see LC *Information Bulletin,* November 1998.) This year, the foundation made small grants totaling $120,000 directly to 40 small rural libraries in seven Southern states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Virginia Mathews (center) with Valeri McElligott and Karen Carbajal of the Moriarty (N.M.) Public Library.

Ms. Mathews, the center's consultant for the Viburnum Foundation-Center for the Book Family Literacy Project, is assisted by Anne Boni, the center's program specialist, and Patricia White, executive assistant. "Special thanks for supporting the 1999 workshops goes to Jeanette Larson and her staff at the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Marsie Cate of the New Mexico Center for the Book and Gale Criswell of the State Library of Louisiana," said Ms. Boni.

Both workshops opened with dramatizations and storytelling performances. In Texas, Anita Rizley of the Austin Public Library introduced a performance of "Beauty and the Beast" by the Hand-to-Mouth Theatre. Next, with theater director Ellen Scott and Amanda Williams, a consultant to the Central Texas Library System, she led a discussion about using puppets with children. In Louisiana, the Playmakers of Baton Rouge, led by Pabby Arnold of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, demonstrated how books could be brought to life through drama. Ms. Criswell led the discussion.

Both programs on the second day started with a presentation by Ms. Mathews: "Kids Can't Wait for Family Literacy and Libraries," which included the viewing of a short video and a discussion. Specific topics were addressed next, featuring presenta-

tions and discussions led by different speakers who represented various segments of the local community. Topics and speakers at each workshop are listed below.

What We've Learned, What We Need to Know About Partnerships. **Austin**: Valeri McElligott and Karen Carbajal, Moriarty Library, Moriarty, N.M.; Jere Rolf, Bureau of Child Health, Texas Department of Health; Susan Roman, American Library Association, facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Mary Hedrick, Shelby County Libraries, and Charleen Warren, Baptist Medical Center, Alabama; Lois Roberts, Statesboro Regional Library, Georgia; Rachel Hausmann, Family Health Center, Baton Rouge General Hospital; Annie Lucas Brown, Public Library Services, Alabama State Library, facilitator.

More Connections: Literacy, Libraries and Prevention. **Austin**: District Court Judge Wilford Flowers, Austin; Gary Stailey, chief probation and parole officer, New Mexico; Christy Ball, Silver City Library, N.M.; Jennifer Sauter, Connections Resource Center, Austin, facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Judge Kathleen Stewart-Richey, Juvenile Court, Baton Rouge; Beverly Allen-Vincent, librarian, Jetson Correctional Center for Youth, Baton Rouge; Dona Herring-Smith, Public Library, Homewood, Ala.; Virginia Mathews, facilitator.

Resources for Family Literacy Programs: Policy, Materials, Volunteers, Additional Funding, Sites and Facilities, Transportation and Outreach, Publicity. **Austin**: Joleen Montoya, Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, N.M.; Beth Ann Bryan, Governor's Business Council and the Texas First Lady's Family Literacy Initiative; Jeanette Larson, Library Development Division, Texas State Library and Archives Commission; Anita Roesler, Community Services Coordinator, Oklahoma City; Lorie Ochoa, Family Literacy Center, University of Texas at Austin, facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Janie Starks, Partnerships in Child Care/Volunteers of America; Dianne Brady, Prime Time, Louisiana; Lucille McDowell, Louisiana Public Broadcasting; Patsy Perritt, School of Library and Information Science, Louisiana State University; Gale Criswell, facilitator.

Measuring and Evaluating Outcomes: How, and Who Needs to Know? **Austin**: Gwen Chance, Texas Head Start Coordinator; Effie Franklin, Even Start and Family Literacy, Texas Education Agency; Betty Carter, Professor of Library Science, Texas Women's University; Renee Yocum, Chickasaw Regional Library System, Tishomingo, Okla., facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Shirley Williams, Head Start State Collaboration Officer, Baton Rouge; Pam Wall, State Literacy Resource Center, Baton Rouge; Margaret Murray, Development Services, Mississippi Library Commission; Molly Kinney, State Library of Georgia, facilitator.

K. Samperton

Literacy award winners Greg Williamson, Sheila Murphy, Cecilia Rouse and Garrett Murphy outside the Montpelier Room.

Literacy Coalition Meets at the Library

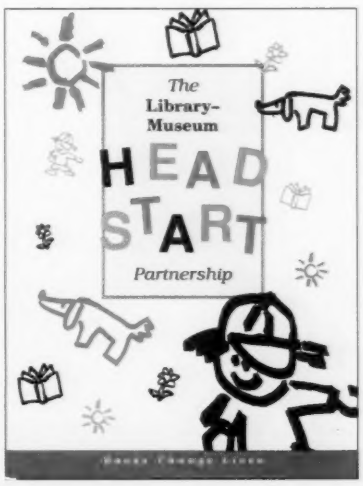
On Sept. 9, in the Library's Montpelier Room, the Center for the Book co-hosted the National Coalition for Literacy Awards Dinner. Advancement for Literacy Awards were announced for Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Patty Murray (D-Wash.), two of the Senate's strongest literacy supporters. Coalition chair and Laubach Literacy Action Executive Director Peter Waite also presented awards to five "unsung heroes" in literacy promotion: Garrett Murphy, National Council of State Directors of Adult Education; Sheila Murphy, Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest; Jane Oates, education adviser, office of Sen. Kennedy; Cecilia Rouse of Princeton University, former special assistant to the president, the White House; and Greg Williamson, education adviser, office of Sen. Murray.

Head Start to Literacy

A Library Head Start to Literacy: The Resource Notebook for the Library-Museum-Head Start Partnership contains practical ideas and information about how Head Start teachers, participants and parents can promote family literacy through collaborations with librarians and museum specialists who serve children. The result of a major Center for the Book-Head Start project in 1992-1997, the book has been distributed to Head Start programs throughout the country. Its authors are Virginia H. Mathews and Susan Roman, executive director of the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC). Published by the Center for the Book in cooperation with Head Start and ALSC, the 295-page volume is available for $6.50 from the American Library Association (ALA). Contact ALA Order Fulfillment, (800) 545-2433 x7.

Correction

The correct Web site address for the eighth annual SHARP conference (LC *Information Bulletin,* October 1999) is www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Geschichte/buwi. ◆



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